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in in cases in the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

### THE TRIBUNE.

## LATE FROM EUROPE.

### Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Cunard steamship CALEDONIA, Captain E. G Lott, arrived at Boston at 6 P M. on Thursday, in a little over fourteen days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th inst. She brings us badon advices to the evening of the 3d inst. and

The steamship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 29th ult. in 13 days from Boston, with the adings of the acquittal of McLeod, and the release of Col. Grogan by the Canadian authorities. The McLood news had been awaited with intense anxety, and was received with lively satisfaction. The conduct of Judge Gridley and Mr. J. A. Spener is especially commended. The funds immediately exhibited an improvement, and the apprehenions of war with this country are virtually dispelled. The Trial is published pretty fully in the leading British journals, but some of the comments upon any failure, through timidity or incapacity, in the discharge of his duty, it should only serve to redouble their vigelance in the performance of their worn duty, is perverted into an exhortation to risoner, whether he should be able to show grounds for it or not! Mr. Webster's con-

on that, in his judgement, an individual should not be held responsible for acts of which his Govemment had assumed the responsibility, is made the basis of an absurd demand that our Government shall so alter its Constitution as to reader the States subordinate in all international concerns to the General Government-as if they were not so already. The course of our State Executive should not be put into circulation, but that they and Judiciary in relation to McLeod was not based as an assumption of State sovereignty, but upon ne of Judicial inviolability-upon the position that person regularly indicted for murder must be fied for murder, and that neither the Executive per Judiciary can lawfully screen him from such trial. All the grounds here taken-whether sound or unsound-would be just as good in England as ere. The demand of the English journals is in every view preposterous. Our Government and People are now fully responsible for any perverse or belligerent action of any State, and can never e made less or more so. State sovereignty has ever been set up by our Government to parry the

A firn broke out in the tower of Lendon on the 30th October, which was not completely subdued for three days. The Armory was the only building destroyed. It contained about 250,000 muskets, (but 3,000 of which were saved,) and an almost tatives of security.

One broker, we have heard, has actually innumerable quantity of trophies won by the army and navy of Britain, which were also destroyed. The building was 345 feet long. The loss is suged, by the Times, to exceed \$5,000,000. The fire broke out in the Round Tower at half-

FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

past 10 o'clock, and was discovered by the sentisel on duty without, who fired his musket, roused the battalion there quartered and the civil officers. nine Tower engines were immediately brought sur, but hardly water could be procured for one; the Tower was very high; and when the city engives arrived the gates were locked and fresh or- most serious affair are confined to the government ders were required before they could be admitted By this time the upper part of the Tower was in home secretary, have been closely engaged, for flames, and the lower so fastened that hose could set be carried up. Still the water was deficient. deavoring to sift the matter thoroughly. At half past 12 the conflagration had attained a Exchequer, cut a most sorry figure in this very featful hight. At 1 the Clock Tower fell in. The fearful hight. At I the Clock Tower fell in. The hat was now so intense that the burning Tower have been committed, to use a trite expression, could not be approached. Explosions were costin-ually taking place from ordnance, cartridges, &c pied by his lord-hip, in reference to these mal-&c. The White Tower, the Jewel Tower, and the practices, the Times remarks: Church of St. Peter were in immiment danger. dependently of our own, must attach to the whole The ammunition from the first was hastily removed, of this affair, when it is perceived that a function of this affair, when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of this affair when it is perceived that a function of the following that the first when it is perceived that a function of the first when it is perceived that

The Jewei Tower was broken open, and the Crowns, Jewels, &c. hastily abstracted and car-fied to a place of safety, without loss. The fire, by deputies, who sign for him, not by order or ried to a place of safety, without loss. The fire, however, did net extend farther, though it was not entirely subdued the next day. The fire was probably the work of an incendiary.

bably the work of an incendiary.

Daniel O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin on the 1st of November.

Daniel O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor of circulation of the unfunded debt which has never been less than £20,000,000 annually, and has Dublin on the 1st of November.

The acconchement of the Queen was daily ex- been heretofore very much greater. pected-her Majesty had been indisposed, but had ecovered her usual health. The Liverpool European of 4th inst. says:-" We have not yet to announce the birth of a Prince of Wales, though such certain that a corps of \$0,000 men is about to be Majesty, meanwhile, continues in the enjoyment of ish frontier. A great part of the south of France at health.

has been inundated. The Downger Queen Adelaide was seriously indisposed, at Sudbury Hall, with a catarrhal inflam- the intention of the French Government to disarm ation-and bulletins were issued by her physibunance of Saturday states that a serious quarre She was recovering at the last advices.

The first fatal accident that has occurred on the Grand Junction Railroad since its opening in 1837 took place on the 27th Oct -by which Mr. Those of the combatants were wounded, all of whom Phillips, the eminent vocalist, lost his life, by im-Medently jumping upon the train after it had started-and a Mr. Lowe, by getting out before the train had stopped.

The Choice a, it is said, has made its appearance

The Journal des Debats announces the failure of two of the most extensive commercial houses of Genou for £300,000. Their names are Basterri the police. The garrison of Paris is held ready to (Banker and Changer,) Modeai, and Noli, (Merical act at a moment's notice, although no immediate chants.)

act at a moment's notice, although no immediate outbreak is expected. The day had not been fix-It is stated that the greater part of the six millens of dollars paid by the Chinese for the redemptien of Canton turns out to be bad silver.

iteur Republicain, which was established in 1830. Lord Ellenborough had an audience of the Queen, at Buckinham Palace, and kiss-d hands on being and has repeatedly expressed its approval of regi-

appointed Governor General of India. At a late meeting of the Dublin Repeal Associpresenting a petition to the House of Commons in his robes as Lord Mayor, in favor of a Repeal

The packet ship Rochester, Woodhouse, from New York, arrived at Liverpool the 3d inst. with one day's later news than brought by the Acadia.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.



OFFICE NO. 30 ANN-STREET.

PRICE ONE CENT.

esterly gales. Sir Charles outh for London immediately.

at Spithead, Portsmouth, early on Monday morn-

for Canada, having on board Sir Charles Pagot.

her connecting-rod, and otherwise damaged her

anchorage she put into owing to the recent severe

His excellency Sir Charles Bagot will, it is said.

mbark for Canada, on board the Illustrious

his Excellency should cave been conveyed to Hali-fax in one of Mr. Cunard's stemmships, to be there

swors into office, and to have then proceeded in the same conveyance to Quebec. An apprehension, however, that the weather might lay up the vessel

House of Commons, it appears that the quantity

of cotton wool imported into England, and re-

tained for home consumption, during the la-

three years, was as follows: In 1839, 455,036,75

528, 142, 743 lbs.

forged Exchequer Bills.

in 1840, 352,000,277 lbs.; and in 1841

The total number of railways in the United

Kingdom, for which Acts of Parliament have been obtained, is 71-of which 54, in length 4,308

miles, are wholly open; 9 are partially open, 497 miles in length, of which 193 are now open; 7.

whose length is 292 miles, are not commenced, not yet open in any part of their line.

STUPENDOUS FRAUD IN EXCHEQUER BILLS

The papers give the particulars of a fraud which

has been committed, to an immense amount, by

The monetary circles of the metropolis have

been lately thrown into consternation by the dis

the medium of forged exchequer bills, on a scale of gigantic magnitude. Triplicates of exchequer bills have been found to be in circulation to the

£300,000. Loans were obtained, from time to

time, for several years past, on these triplicate

ing these spurious issues of exchequer paper, a

tors. The greatest possible anxiety was also manifested to get back the exact numbers thus de

posited. It is said that the money obtained as

speculations in the foreign securities, especially

in Spanish stock. The Times remarks that the

disclosures recently made "have brought to mind

many circumstances in the money market, for

months and even for years past, which were

thought, at the time, mysterious and unaccount able, but which, in the hurry of business, passed

into custody, as being implicated in these transactions

tions, is Mr. E. Bowman Smith, the chief clerk

in the compareller general's office. It is said

that Mr. Smith was made the tool of some de-

againg knows among the jubbers on the Stock Exchange, and that, having involved himself and

his associates in serious losses, the mode of rai

sing money by false exchequer bills was adopted, in the hope that subsequent gains might enable

them to withdraw them from the hands of these

with whem they were deposited as the represen

given up £50,000 of the forged bills, and on Wed

nesday it transpired that the offices of several

persons in the city had been searched under a warrant from the secretary of state. Mr. Levi, the great contractor of tolls round London, it is

rumored, was a large holder of these fictition

securities, on which he had advanced money.

made through the counterfoils-those portions of

the bills that are left, as in cheque-books, after

counterfoils upon examination at once detecte

the chief members of which, including the pre-

"Surely the ridicule of all foreign nations, in-

of the Exchequer, whose utmost employment would be to attach his signature to the issues,

and who receives for that purpose £2000 annu-

procuration, which would transfer to them some

portion of the responsibility, but who write his

name, and endeavor to imitate, as nearly as they

FRANCE.

Two more arrests have taken place in Paris in reference to the attempt of Quenisset. It appears

formed by the French Government along the Span

There appears to exist no longer any doubt of

to a considerable extent. The Gazette des Tri.

arose on Sunday, the 24th, among the laborers em-

ployed on the fortifications of Paris, in which four

The investigation into the late attack on the

lives of the king's sons has led to the discovery of evidence that, had either of the princes fallen, an

insurrection in Paris and the provinces would have

burst forth on an extensive scale. Arrests are every day taking place, and documentary and other

testimony is said to have falles into the hands of

pears to afford fresh materials for the prosecution

The imputed proprietor and publisher of the Mon-

cide, was tried on Saturday, and acquitted. Five

persons had already been sentenced to five years

imprisonment for their connexion with this infamous

occasion was, that the accused had not been iden-

We lament to add that, in addition to the wide

spread conspiracy above referred to, a spirit of in-

publication. The ground of acquittal on this last

of Quenisset, as every moment ap-

have since died.

the forgery.

The discovery of the fraud, we are told, was

The only party who had hitherto been taken

away without further observation.'

oans upon these triplicates was employed

that port for the winter, precluded the carrying

Sir Charles Bagot left Ports

Nov. 1st.-This ship satled a few days since

NEW-YORK, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1841.

The Styx steam frigate, Captain Vidal, arrived the prison of the Abbaye for the same offence, has been condemned for striking his superior of The Temps persists in asserting the probability of a coalition between MM. Mole and Thiers, but

the notion is altogether too absurd to be entertain-

General Leopold O'Donnellhas arrived in Paris. egiments have been ordered by the French Gov. the goods themselve originate. rament to approach the Pyrenean frontier, and hat a squadron of ships of war has been despatchd to the Spanish coast, in order, according to the Presse, that France may be ready for any reprisals which the Spanish Government may think proper to direct, in revenge for the alleged support

ven to the insurrection.

The Presse attributes the suppression of the realt to the universal disgust created among the exegent's partisans by her mean disavowal of all onnexion with the insurrection; and sneers at S:

hold himself in readiness to put to sea. On the 20th the admiral hoisted his flag on board the Suffren, which ship, with the Marengo, Justier, and Sciplon, was expected to sail on the 22d. The Jenn and Neptune, forming part of the division, would follow Admiral Casey on the return of the latter ship from Tunis. Many rumors are affect as to the destination of this squadron, some afferm-ing that it is intended for the coast of Spain, and thers that it will proceed to Brest, and thence to the United States, in anticipation of a war between England and America. Vice Admiral Baudin ared at Toulon on the 20th, to be in readiness to take an active command should circumstances require it. Among other rumors current on the Bourse on Sunday, it was said that Espartero had signed a treaty of commerce with Great Britain by which the duties on British goods would be reduced 20 per cent; that the Spanish Embassader in Paris had demanded his passports; and that a corps of 45,000 men was on the point of being entrated along the Pyrenean frontier

In spite of the denuded condition of the reyal treasury, and the disturbed state of the country, a courier from Madrid arrived at Paris on Sunday ast, with funds for the payment of the greater por tion of the arrears of pay due to the French Aux;

The Commerce asserts that a corps of from

by government that only 16,000 men shall at pre-sent advance to the Spanish frontier, but that 14,000 more, to make up 30,000, shall be stationed ready to approach the frontier if wanted. This ournal also asserts that M. Olozaga is insisting on the removal of Queen Christina and her advisor

Queen Christina continues to enjoy the gateties of Paris, and the society of the Royal Family of France. All admit the entire failure of the Spansh movement; those most favorable to its progress new declare that it was a mistake. t continues, however, to be the sole topic of dis-cussion, and the conduct of the French Court is very warmly debated and narrowly criticised

## FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

respects commercial matters, upon an equality with all other nations by the United States, is far rom having subsided. La Presse states, that " it from having subsided. Let I reserve the same was at first contemplated by the French Government to retaliate upon the United States for their late revenue bill by imposing a tax upon American self, by forcing her to buy at a dearer rate an aricle with which she cannot dispense." is another mode of making reprisals," observes ived, particularly in the seaports, and which the draw from the United States the benefit of the treaty concluded by M. Hyde de Neuville, the 24th of June, 1822—a treaty which establishes a perfect reciprocity in the advantages granted to ither flag in the French and American ports. the morning, was strong and lasted for some time. The second at three o'clock, and lasted sals forms port of a development of the principles from the three o'clock, and lasted from the second at three o'clock, and lasted from the second at three o'clock, and lasted from the second at three o'clock, and lasted of political economy which we disapprove. It is, n fact, clear that if we levy dues upon American ottoms the price of freight will be increased, and red a fourth. A great deal of damage was done as cotton is indispensable for our manufactures, in the Khan, at Constantinople, and in the sur-and we cannot obtain it except in America, it follows that an increased expense of freight would full upon the consumers.

Another fact speaks for itself. Before the treaty of 1822 there were but 14 French vessels engaged in the North American trade-27 Americen and 102 foreign; whilst in the year 1839 there were 84 French and 146 American shipevgaged in the same trade.

SPAIN. The insurrection is at an end. On quitting Pampeluna, O'Donnell, as we before stated, moved on Estella, apparently hoping to raise the population as he proceeded, but he met with little encouragement, though the French telegraphs almost represented his progress as a triumphal one The people remained deaf to his appeals: the name of Christina failed to rally the peasantry round his standard, and perceiving the utter hepelessness of the attempt, he abondoned it in despair, and retreated toward the French frontier. ast telegraphic despatch published in the Paris Moniteur, the paper, which, not a fortnight since, paraded his successes, "announces the entry of 200 soldiers and 400 officers, into the French The Regent (Espartero) was expected territory. at Irun. It was believed that he would form his army into columns, in order to establish the new

of customs." From Bayonne we learn that Monte de Oca ad not been shot by Zurbano, on whose head he had set a price of 100,000 reals, but by orders of General Rodil. The communication with Madrid,

brough Vittoria, had been re-opened. Madrid, by the last advices, was tranquil-ceneral Espartero left for the north on the morning of the 19th, attended by his staff, and accompanied by the Ministers of War and of the Interior. The National Guard had assembled to line the streets through which he passed; and, as he traversed their ranks, he halted before each of their panners, and addressed a short harangue to the corps, recommending them to watch over the of the capital, and to secure the safety of the Royal orphans. Brigadier Norzagaray, one of the chiefs of the insurrection of the 7th inst , was tried by the Military Commission on the 19th, and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. gadier Quiroga stood next on the list for trial. Madrid was left without troops of the line. The Ministry continued to dismiss all disaffected per-

## PORTUGAL.

Affairs at Lisbon seemed to threaten another crisis. Clubs "to support the Queen's authority" the Facia, relative to had been formed in the army, in opposition to India through Egypt. subordination is rapidly extending itself through-

out the French army. A soldier of the name of the revolutionary clubs, and it seemed far from Froment, the seventh under sentence of death in unlikely that a collision would take place. Soldy had his far-well audience of the Sultan, and Seven commercial houses failed in the city

during the week ending on the 18th Oct. ids in Portuguese vessels, one-fifth more of the The Moniteur Parisien announces that several in foreign ships, not of the country from which | quil; but apprehensions were entertained that the of those countries wherein differential duties are, another insurrection. the government is invested with a discretionary power to retaliate. The operation of the decree sto commence three months after its date (Oct. (8th) for ships coming from ports in Europe or North America, and six months for all others

DETECTED CONSPIRACY IN BRUSSELS .-Courier Belge, published late on Saturday evening, Oct 30th, has the following article

While France has been convulsed with emcutes. Spain by insurrection, and the United States and 21st confirms the announcement of the Toulen-nais, that Admiral Casey had been ordered to quility of Belgium with anstonishment. It was quility of Belgium with anstonishment. It was scarcely possible that this state of things could al, and, consequently, must "go a head" as fast as other nations which keep continually progress-ing in their onward course. The powers that be are not a jot less stronger, therefore we also must show some signs of life, and thus this night have

> With these remarks the Brussels papers go on to give a full detail of a detected conspiracy, which does not appear to us to amount to much, and concerning which the London Morning Herald gives its opinion of it thus:

> The affair indeed seems to have been a wild attempt of a few penniless desperadoes, having nothing to lose, and ready to head an emeute in any country; and the police would appear to have been in perfect acquaintance with all its details. The whole matter, plot and plotters, seems throughly contemptible.

A letter dated Berlin, Oct 21, says that the en-

A G-rman paper mentions the discovery of a caluable coal mine in the immediate neighborhood car the new mine will be made to produce one hird of all the fuel required for the city. For a ity which already contains a manufacturing popdation of forty thousand souls, the discovery must be of the greatest importance.

RUSSIA The Emperor has issued several recent decrees intended to obliterate still more the nationality Poland. Russian coins are to be substituted for those heretofore issued by the mint at Warsaw, and all accounts are to be kept in Russian currency

Letters from Trebisonde of the 12th of Septemer say that an insurrection has broken out in Georgia against the Russian authorities. The-insurgents, it is said, by way of a sequel, arentine establishment, Akhesitka--(probably

The son of Paganini is now at Rome, endeav-oring to produce a revision by the Pope of the indement in virtue of which the Sardinian government has hitherto refused to authorise the ishumation of his father, according to the rites of the

The Journal des Debats announces the failure of

two of the most extensive commercial houses of Genoa for \$300,000. According to a table published by the Univers, the population of Rome, reckoned up to Easter last, was 158,868. In 1823 it was 148,458.

## TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Levant mail has arrived with letters from onstantinople of the 5th, and Alexandria of the

A most violent shock of an earthquake oc-curred at Constantiaople on the night of the 5th, such indeed as the oldest inhabitant does not remember to have ever witnessed. succeeded half an hour afterward by a third and slight shock; and at seven in the morning occurrounding villages many lives were said to have been lost; but our correspondent states that there were only five or six persons killed, though

the loss of property is very extensive. ou satisfactorily, and a good disposable army will go a great way toward insuring the future safety of the empire. General Jochmus has been placed by the sultan's firman at the head of the staff, and this measure, prompted by Lord Ponsonby, augers well for the morals and respectability of the Ottoman army.

Beside financial difficulties, the Porte has

many other weighty matters, that call for his con-stant attention, such as the state of Tripoli, the attitude of Mehemet Ali, whose actions are at variance with his professions, and the disconents of the rayah populations.

From Alexandria there is no news of moment.

The liberation of the Syrians in the service the pasha was continued. About 7000 had already left Egypt, and more were expected from the upper country in order to be shipped off.

Letters from Alexandria of the 6th inst. state

the Spanish insurgent Generals O'Donnell, Pi- that Mehemes All, after having visited several quero, Jauregui, Urbistondo, and Iriarte, with provinces of Lower Egypt and Mansoura, returned to Cairo on the 1st inst. risen to the height of 23 13-24 cubits, had fallen to 23 524 cubits. On the 29th of September it rose to 24 1-24 cubits, by which the island of Rhoda was entirely inundated. In the province of Behera forty villages were swept away by this inundation Women, children, cattle, and crops of all kinds were carried off by the torrent. In the Delta, where the Pacha's farms are situate, the injury done did not amount to one-tenth of that incurred last year, because embankments were made against the river, and 20,000 soldiers, with an additional pay of a piaster a day, were cantoned so as to eserve those embankments from the effect of the

> All the materials necessary for forming a railroad, five leagues in length, between Kafrsheah and Kafrmagiar, had been conveyed to the groad, and this road, when completed, would serve to transport the produce of the Delta troops, to the number of 5,500 men, had left Alexandria for Beyrout, on board vessels provided by the Pacha.
>
> The fortifications of Alexandria were still being

> strengthened, and 187 Paixham mortars had been ordered at the foundry of Liege to replace the old Mr. Anderson sailed From Alexandria on the

26th ult., on board the Oriental, for England, mking with him the definite treaty concluded with the Pacha, relative to the transit of goods from VOL. 1. NO. 193.

sailed in the Acheron steamer on the 19th inst. Letters from Beyrout of the 2nd inst. state that The decree abolishing the differential duties the mountainous districts of Syria still continued has been published. Instead of the premium of in a disturbed state, notwithstanding the united efforts of the Englsh and Turkish authorities to restore tranquillity

The island of Candia remained perfecty traninsolence of the armed Turks would provoke

The following telegraphic despach relative to Algiors, appears in the Moniteur :

"The garrison of Algurs has successfully ac-omplished its second revictualing of Milianah t beat the enemy at Chaabel Gotta. According to the confession of the Arabs themselves they had more than 200 killed, and a great number wounded. We have lost but one officer and two soldiers, and have had thirty wounded

LIVERPOOL TOBACCO MARKET.-The sales of

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct 29—The Cotton market has been dull throughout the week. The trade have been the chief buyers, but their purchases are only to a moderate extent, being less than the average weekly consumption. There have been taken on speculation 1600 American and 130 Surat and for export 400 Surat. Holfers offer pretty freely. The sales do not exceed 22910 bogs. Friese are without alteration, except for the common and middling qualities of American descriptions, which have recoded 4 per 18. Owing to the lightness of the import, the stock of Cotton in the port has undergone a considerable diminution during the last two months, and will probably crutinue to do so until the end of the year, which will rather tend to, at least, the maintenance of prices. The import of the week amounts to 4135 bags. Sales from the 23d to the 29h inst. inclusive: 80 Sea Island, 14 a 18; 10 Stained 10, 8; 3166 I pland, 34 a 64; 7920 Orleans, 5 a 8; 4720 Alabama and Mobile, 5 a 6;; 340 Fernamburce, 71 a 8; 69 Baha and Maccin, 7; a 81; 620 Maranham, 6 a 71; 110 Carthagena, 4; a 6; 100 Loguayra, 6; 20 Smyrna, 6; 200 Fernavian, 6 a 71; 100 Loguayra, 6; 20 Smyrna, 6; 3 54; 20 West India, 6; October 20.—To-day's demand for Cotton has been very moderate and the sales of all kinds amount to only 3060

to be set india, 9: Today's demand for Cotton has been very rate and the sales of all kinds amount to only 3000 which have been taken entirely by the Trade-sare without alteration.

of 500 Surat. Holders offer pretty freely at steady

ovember 2 - 10-m3 vaccination of contributions of the contribution of the contribution

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, Oct.

and also a large arrival of Unana Fiour, which, for the present, has gone into bond. The weather has been stormy and wet, with hardly any intermission.

The sales of whese have, been moderate in amount, but prices of foreign, of roundland, and of nue trish, have been well supported, while inferior samples of the last found few buyers, although offered 2d cheaper.

Barrel Flour and sack Flour were in good request, and brought full prices.

for our part, are fully convinced of the impolicy of shock, felt at twenty-five minutes after two in the part of the morning, was strong and lasted for some twould only aggravate it. The system of reprisit would only aggravate it. The system of reprisit. The second at three o'clock, and lasted barely supported former rates, but sack flour was steady in value and in moderate request.

## PASSENGERS

PASSENGERS
In the Caledonic, from Literpool to Halifar and Boston.
Fon Halifax—James Ronalt, Dr Monroe, of Coldstroom Guards, Mr. Sharpe, Lieut Whittingham, R.E.,
Mr Bayley, John Gibbs, John Churchill, Capt Paterson,
Fon Boston.—The Countess Vespucci, Mr and Mrs r Bayley, John Gibbs, John Churtan, Cape ok Boston, The Countess Vespieci, Mr and Mrs swart, Messrs Geo Hoursfield, Philippi, Froggatt, Jio ichell, W. R. Sanders, Thomas N. Lee, Roger Stewart, owan, Wm Ortam Cyril Grey, S. Phipps, B. Chase, Jas Walker, Stephen S. Newkirk, A. B. Barrett, J. A. Had-Walker, Stephen S. Newkirk, A. B. Barrett, J. A. Had-R Walker, Stephen S Newkirk, A B Barrett, J A Had-win, Bishop Rossati and Secretary, Chas Druim, Freek Wapler, Thos Coskendorfer, John Littlejohn, Tennant, Blake, T Wood Bell, Vito Viti, Skidmore, Tudor, child and servt. Free Halifar to Bostos.—Dr Munroe, C Harris, R Duxon, C W Hamilton and lady, J B Kettel, Mr Jeffrey, and Mary M Goff.

## DRY GOODS.

MUFFS: MUFFS: MUFFS: AT WAT-SON'S, 154 Chatham at and 169 Bowery.—The sub-scriber informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity, that he has sow on hand a very rich and elegant assortment of Lynx and other Fur Muffs, at prices reduced full 50 per cent, from any previous year. He earnestly solicits per cent. from any previous year. He carneatly solicits a call before purchasing, and assures those who favor him they shall not be disappeinted. For trispaints of all

ods, and Furs repaired at short notice. ods [10] WATSON 154 Chatham st. and 160 Bowery. EW FALL GOODS .- ALFRED SMITH

Merchant Tailor, No. 136 Fulton-st, would invite his friends and the public to call and examine his stock of new Fall Goods, consisting of Gloths, Cassimeree and Vestings suited to the fall trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders may rely upon their being fulfilled in the most satisfactory manner. Terms moderato—Cash on delivery, s2 tf ONE PRICE STORE—Gentlemen wishing to purchase good cheap Clothing, would do well to call at 133; Chatnam streat, where they can find garments at

the following prices:
Cloth Costs, \$9 to \$12; Cloth Jackets, \$4 to \$5; Satinett Pants, \$1,75 to \$2,75; Cloth Pants \$3 to \$4,50.

JACOB COGSWELL.

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